

Prejudice : Sources, Types and Reducing among Martial Arts Colleges in Madiun

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Abstract. The conflict between two martial arts colleges is very interesting to study. This study aims to identify sources, types of prejudice and ways to reduce prejudices. This study uses qualitative methods with phenomenological approaches and data analysis models of Moustakas. Data collection techniques using interviews, observations and documentation. Data collection techniques used a reasoned sampling technique. The subjects of the study came from the two Pencak Silat colleges in the city of Madiun, with up to four people. The results of this study show that the source of prejudices comes from social differences, conformity, frustration-aggression, social identity, social categories, attribution and stereotypes. The type of bias in the research subject is divided into three types, namely the dominant type, the ambivalent type and the aversive type. The means to reduce prejudices, in this research topic we have used several ways, namely direct intergroup contact, categorization, peace and positive thinking.

Keywords: Source of prejudice, type, way of reducing prejudice.

Introduction

Group labor is common in Indonesia. One of them is the feud between the martial arts groups. As the news written by *tribunnews.com*, there was a conflict between the two Kera Sakti and Setia Hati Terate martial arts schools in Lamongan, East Java in March 2014 (Agustina, 2014). Pencak silat is a traditional Indonesian martial arts rooted in Malaysian culture, and can be found in almost all regions of Indonesia (Gunawan, 2007). Martial arts can be found everywhere in these areas, making pencak silat more diverse and many martial arts groups with certain characteristics. One city that has been prominent in martial arts is the city of Madiun.

Madiun is one of the cities famous for Pencak Silat, because there are many martial arts colleges that were founded here. Among the 16 martial arts universities mentioned in IPSI (Indonesian Pencak Silat Association) there are 12 colleges from the city of Madiun. According to information from several Madiun communities, there are two of the largest martial arts universities in Madiun, namely: Setia Hati Terate and Setia Hati Tunas Muda Winongo. Both institutions come from the Setia Hati Brotherhood College, which was founded by Ki Ngabei Soero Diwirdjo (Sulistiyono, 2013). The Madiun community has known these two martial arts schools as mutually hostile towards each other (interviews with the community on October 25, 2014).

As written in *detiknews.com*, there was a dispute between these two martial arts schools in Prambon Village, Madiun Regency, East Java on Sunday, May 13, 2012 (Pranoto, 2012). Disputes arise from the feeling of mutual dislike and hatred between group members. The

hatred that someone strives for because of his group is often called prejudice. Baron and Byrne (2004) state that prejudice is a negative attitude towards members of certain groups, based solely on their membership of the group. Prejudices shown by each member by humiliating members of other groups, this is the condescending attitude that causes clashes. Disputes between the martial arts groups are a form of aggressive behavior of members of the group. Aggressive behavior is caused by a prejudice between groups that arise. Just like research conducted by Fajar (2009), it shows significant results that there is a positive relationship between prejudices and aggressive behavior.

The aim of this study is to find an overview of prejudices, including sources, types of prejudices and ways to reduce prejudices that can be found in both martial arts universities in Madiun. Referring to the theory of Myers (2012), it is explained that the source of prejudice is three categories, namely social sources, sources of motivation and cognitive sources. There are social differences and conformity in social sources. Sources of motivation are frustrations and social identities. Cognitive sources are social, attribution and stereotypical categories.

The types of bias in this research using the kind of bias according to Geartner et al. (Soeboer, 1990) states that there are three types of prejudice, namely: dominating, ambivalent and aversive. In the dominant type, someone openly expresses his negative attitude and acts aggressively towards his prejudice. In an ambivalent type, a person can be sympathetic, but he can also direct his negative attitude towards his prejudice. If someone is in the aversive type, he can have friendly and polite

interactions, but he limits his interaction with his prediction goals

How to control the level of prejudice and discrimination is learning not to hate, intergroup contact, normalization, cognitive intervention, social influence as a way to reduce prejudice, to deal with prejudice (Baron and Byrne in Sarwono and Meinarno, 2009).

Methods

This study uses qualitative methods and this research is performed using a phenomenological model. The data used in this study is primary and secondary data.

The selection of subjects studied is done within certain criterias. These criterias are: test subjects aged between 21-22 years, members who are registered and have followed at least one year of training, but follow one martial arts organization (ie SH Terate and SH Tunas Muda Winongo), test subjects have participated in collisions that have ever happened. Researchers in this study chose the location of research at Sidomulyo twig, Sambirejo twigs and Takeran twigs.

Data collection techniques used in this study are interviews, observation and documentation. The interview technique used is semi-structured interviews. This interview used an interview guideline based on the source theory of prejudices of Myers (2012), a kind of bias of Geartner, Jones and Kovel (in Soeboer, 1990), a way to control the level of prejudices of Baron and Byrne (Sarwono and Meinarno, 2009). Observation techniques are used with an anecdotal observation standard.

Analysis of the data used in this study uses a data analysis model from Moustakas (1994). The data analysis used consists of six stages, namely: the horizontalization of the data and the explanation, thematic portrayal, individual textural description, individual structural description, structural structuring composition description, synthesis.

Data validity and reliability are used with source triangulation techniques and data collection methods. Triangulation of this source checks the data by comparing observation data with data from interviews. Whereas in the triangulation technique the method to control data by conducting interviews with different sources that support the results of the study.

Results

Subjects from the SH Terate pencak silat college were RA and MT. RA has been a legitimate member of SH Terate since 2007. RA has also taken physical training and mental training for one year. Currently RA has been considered as a senior in his organization, but he does not belong to the group of administrators. Every year RA follows events held by his group. RA was involved in a dispute with other groups during his junior high school in 2012.

The second subject is MT. MT is a friend and batchmate of RA. MT had officially become a member of the SH Terate pencak silat in 2008. MT has also been

training for one year. MT is actively participating in events held by the group. MT also had a clash in 2012 in his village.

The research subjects from SH Tunas Muda Winongo were BA and TH. BA is a member of SH Tunas Muda Winongo since 2008. BA has been training in his group for two years. BA has also experienced personal conflicts and group conflicts with other groups.

The fourth subject is TH. TH is a member of SH Tunas Muda Winongo from one of its branches in Madiun district. TH has joined the group since 2005. TH has also been taking physical and mental training for two years. TH told me that he had clashed with another group when he returned from the event held by his group.

Based on the results of data analysis using the phenomenological analysis of Moustakas (1994) we have obtained the following results:

Source of prejudice

Result of the interviews in this study illustrate some of the sources of prejudice that occurred to members of SH Terate and SH Tunas Muda Winongo. They assume that there are differences in the views of the people in these two groups. RA saw that the difference in the community's view is that the SH Terate group was better in the eyes of the community because they were always helping the community and never made a fuss with the community, while RA viewed that SH Tunas Muda Winongo was more viewed as looking for trouble and problems with the community.

BA says that SH Tunas Muda Winongo is more friendly and involved with the community, while SH Terate is seen as more frightening because it always displays its strength. TH's opinion was different from BA, he considered that SH Tunas Muda Winongo was seen as being underestimated by the community and SH Terate was more viewed as a fanfare.

In addition, other sources of prejudice in all four subjects are involvement with friends. They do the same things because they are considered by their friends and are considered loyal. Their thinking about outgroups is also caused by similarities in the thoughts of their friends. Another source is competition and conflict between the two groups.

They mentioned that the two groups competed in the number of members and competed to show the best organization in the eyes of the community. Conflicts that occur because they want to overthrow each other and want to get the throne of descendants of Eyang Suro. Another source is the existence of a group identity embedded in each subject. They feel that they are part of the group, so they want to show their best group and don't want other groups to outperform them. They also don't accept if their group is demeaned by others.

The next source of prejudice is that which comes from the cognitive of each subject. In the subject of this study he has the cognitive to discriminate between someone to get along based on the group they follow. They also feel happy to hang out with people who come

from their groups. In addition, they have a basic rationale for their outgroup members.

They generalize their thinking that all members have negative attitudes. There believes about the other groups that affect them, are such as the belief among the members of SH Terate that the SH Tunas Muda Winongo group members do not have the ability to practice martial arts, and that they have an arrogant attitude and are not good. Whereas in subjects from SH Tunas Muda Winongo they have a belief that members of SH Terate are people of anarchy and have been interfering with in the political sphere.

Type of Prejudice

The results of this study produce different types of prejudices. The type of dominative prejudice appears on the subjects RA and MT. They have the type of prejudice they show by putting deep hatred towards the other group. They said that hatred was ingrained in the group. They can also clearly show negative attitudes towards their rival groups. The negative attitude shown was that they were not willing to hang out and have close friendships with people from SH Tunas Muda Winongo.

The type of ambivalent prejudice is described in the subjects RA, MT, and TH. They have a bad opinion about the other group, but they still have sympathy for them. They explained that they were still willing to help people of the other group, but when they gave help they also had suspicions.

The type of aversive is shown by subjects BA and TH. BA and TH have a type of prejudice that does not want to show a negative attitude towards the other group. He chose the attitude of not caring if he met people who came from SH Terate. BA and TH also avoid association with people who come from SH Terate. They have such principles because they do not want to have problems.

How to Control Prejudice

The results of this study among all the four subjects has shown how to control different prejudices. RA reduces prejudice by associating with prejudiced groups when in public places or when having a gathering with friends, who came from other organizations. Besides that, RA also explained that if there was peace between members of the two groups, hatred would decrease.

MT has a way to reduce prejudice in a way when he is outside his group, he tries not to see someone based on the origin of his group. So he can be ordinary and not discriminate against everyone, including those from the prejudiced group.

BA reduces hatred towards his prejudice group by making peace. Making peace here in the sense that he invites them to have communication and to find a middle ground by getting to a peaceful solution. Besides that, BA tries to open up to get to know and make friends with people from SH Terate.

TH decreases prejudice by being more positive about his prejudiced group. He explained that he thinks that

there are only a few bad people, but the organization remains good.

Discussion

Myers (2012) explains that prejudice arises from differences in social status and people's desire to justify and maintain these differences. Out of the four subjects, three subjects explained the existence of social differences between the two groups. RA mentioned that SH Tunas Muda Winongo was more viewed by the community as being troublesome and often had problems with the community. Unlike the group SH Terate who never made problems with the community and was more polite. BA explained that his group was more viewed as a friendly pencak silat group, while the SH Terate was more frightening to the public. TH believes that the community's view of the SH Terate group is of the group that often makes a fight. The next social source of prejudice is conformity. Myers (2012) explains that if prejudice is socially accepted, then many people follow existing habits, it is not because of the desire to hate a group but the desire to be liked and accepted socially. According to Feldman (1995) conformity is a change in people's behavior because of the desire to follow the beliefs and standards of others.

Both groups have their own standards for their members. RA and MT as members of the SH Terate group, mentioned that if friends from group members had problems or were attacked by other groups, they would definitely help. This is a form of conformity behavior that needs to be displayed in a group. TH also felt part of the group, therefore, when he was in the group, if his friend and his group were attacked he would definitely help.

Myers (2012) mentions that in the source of motivation there is frustration and aggression. Competition is a major source of frustration that can strengthen prejudice (Myers, 2012). Maddux, Pereira, Sassenberg (Myer, 2012) describes this theory often referred to as realistic group conflict theory, which states that prejudice increases when groups compete for sources whose existence is rare. About social competition is relevant to the research conducted by Riduan (2012) that the existence of competencies in seizing resources can lead to prejudice between groups.

RA, BA and TH explained that the two groups had competencies in the number of members. They compete if having the most members will get good recognition by the community. In addition, MT also mentioned that the two groups also had the competence to be the best organization in the eyes of the community.

Prettigrew et al (Myer, 2012) explained that frustrated people express their prejudices prominently at a high level. In the description of the sources of prejudice among these groups they expressed prejudice with frequent conflicts between groups SH Terate and SH Tunas Muda Winongo.

The next source of prejudice motivation is social identity. Deaux (King, 2014) describes social identity as referring to the way a person defines himself in relation to his group membership. In these four subjects, they

explained their identity as part of their group based on the teachings of their group. These four subjects explained that they would continue to defend their group if there were other people who were degrading. They feel part of the group that will always keep the good name and consider the group right.

Myers (2012) mentions cognitive sources of prejudice including social categories, attribution, and stereotypes. At the first cognitive source is the social category. Swimm, et al (Myers, 2012) stated that this social category is characterized by a way of looking for the worse in others, insensitive comments and bad treatment. In the case of RA and MT the social category is that they prefer to get along with people who come from their groups. MT categorizes people who are members of SH Tunas Muda Winongo by seeing the presence of the person whether they live in an area that is the base of the silat college. In case of BA, he categorizes people from the SH Terate group by choosing the person who often and easily gets into fights.

Feldman (1995) explains that prejudiced attribution will give positive attributions about their own groups, instead making unpleasant attribution to other group members. The results of this study are four subjects who have attribution to their prejudice groups. RA and MT have attributions that people from SH Tunas Muda Winongo group that all of them have arrogant characters, but they themselves are of good character and do not have the ability to cheat.

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